

third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VESSEL MIST COVE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3903) to deem the vessel M/V MIST COVE to be less than 100 gross tons, as measured under chapter 145 of title 46, United States Code.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 3903

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. VESSEL MIST COVE.

(a) CONSTRUCTION TONNAGE OF M/V MIST COVE.—The M/V MIST COVE (United States official number 1085817) is deemed to be less than 100 gross tons, as measured under chapter 145 of title 46, United States Code, for purposes of applying the optional regulatory measurement under section 14305 of that title.

(b) LIMITATION ON APPLICATION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply on any date on which the length of the vessel exceeds 157 feet.

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. SENSENBRENNER

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. VESSEL M/V MIST COVE.

(a) The Secretary of Transportation shall prescribe a tonnage measurement as a small passenger vessel as defined in section 2101 of title 46, United States Code, for the M/V MIST COVE (United States official number 1085817) for purposes of applying the optional regulatory measurement under section 14305 of that title.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply on any date on which the length of the vessel exceeds 157 feet.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment in the nature of a substitute be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER).

The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This concludes the call of the Private Calendar.

PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support the ban on the procedure called the partial-birth abortion. That name is really a misnomer. It is really a preterm delivery that results in infanticide. I urge my colleagues to be honest and fair, to examine the evidence about what happens during this procedure.

Dr. C. Everett Koop says this procedure is, quote, never medically necessary to protect a mother's life or her future fertility. On the contrary, he says, this procedure can pose a significant threat to both mother and child.

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists says, "There are no circumstances under which this procedure would be the only option to save the life of the mother and preserve the health of the woman." Any serious person has to admit that this procedure is unnecessary, it is barbaric and should be banned. Unfortunately, some people are extreme enough in their views that they are willing to defend this procedure under any circumstances.

Tomorrow, Members of good faith and common sense from both sides will stand together and vote to ban this horrific procedure. I urge all Members to support us.

INTERNATIONAL ABDUCTION NO. 12—OMAR AND GAMELA ELKASABY

(Mr. LAMPSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the 12th time to talk about one of the 10,000 American children who have been abducted to foreign countries.

Omar and Gamela Elkasaby were abducted from Brooklyn, New York in August of 1998 by their noncustodial father, Gamal Elkasaby. The children's mother, Marta Sierra Elkasaby, obtained full custody of the children after their divorce. On the day of the abduction, Gamal told Marta that he was going to take the children to the movies but instead fled with them to Alexandria, Egypt. He contacted Marta by phone from Egypt right after the abduction took place and tried to persuade her to come to Egypt. When she refused, he made it clear that she would never see the children again.

Marta has spoken with Omar and Gamela only once, over the phone, but their father refuses to return them. Gamal has a history of violence toward his children and was only allowed to resume visitation after counseling.

Mr. Speaker, Omar, Gamela and their mother need our help. I have had the opportunity to sit down with parents like Marta. I have looked into their eyes; I have listened to their stories. The pain they experience on a daily basis is heart wrenching. I urge my colleagues to help families like the Elkasabys and bring our children home.

ENFORCE OUR LAWS, MR. PRESIDENT

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call upon the Clinton administration to fulfill its duty to enforce the laws of the United States. Recently, I like many of my colleagues learned of some disturbing statistics about the wholesale failure of the current administration to prosecute Federal gun offenses. Mr. Speaker, the administration's lack of enforcement of our gun laws in America is simply appalling and unacceptable.

The number of referrals by the Federal Government for prosecution in gun crimes has declined by 44 percent under the Clinton administration. Looking back, in 1992, there were over 7,000 prosecutions under President Bush's project trigger lock program. President Clinton abandoned this get tough antigun crime enforcement program and as a result prosecutions fell almost 50 percent to a mere 3,800 in 1998.

Mr. Speaker, for the welfare and safety of every American, I call on our President to fulfill his commitment and constitutional duty. After all, if the administration is not going to enforce existing laws and prosecute criminals, what good is it to pass more laws?

THE BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER TREATMENT ACT

(Ms. ESHOO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1070, the Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Act, legislation which will give the States the ability to provide a reliable method of treatment for uninsured and underinsured women battling breast or cervical cancer.

I urge the Speaker to bring this critically important legislation to the House floor for a vote by Mother's Day, May 14. There is absolutely no excuse to miss this opportunity which will save women's lives.

The bill has 289 bipartisan cosponsors, well over the required number to pass a bill on the Suspension Calendar.

It was reported out of the Committee on Commerce and the Health and Environment Subcommittee unanimously. The President has included the initiative in his 2001 budget.

Presidential candidate George W. Bush has endorsed the bill. The National Breast Cancer Coalition and over 500 health care and women's organizations have said that passage of this bill is one of their top priorities for this Congress.

The Committee on the Budget recently expressed its commitment to the bill.